United Nations A/AC.105/L.234

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 May 2001

Original: English

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Forty-fourth session
Vienna, 6-15 June 2001
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III)

Results of the survey on the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III)

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/122 of 8 December 2000, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-eighth session, considered through its Working Group of the Whole the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III).[1] The Subcommittee endorsed the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole as contained in its report (see A/AC.105/761, annex II).

2. The Working Group of the Whole agreed on a mechanism through which recommendations of UNISPACE III could be assessed and implemented through the voluntary leadership of individual Member States and their appropriate governmental institutions on particular actions. Such a mechanism would be open to all interested Member States and should be agreed on by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by consensus.

3. The Working Group of the Whole agreed to conduct a survey among member States to identify the level of interest and priority for each action constituting the nucleus of a strategy contained in the resolution of UNISPACE III entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development",[2] to address global challenges in the future. Through that survey, each member State would indicate whether it wished to be the leader or a member of the team to carry out the recommended action and

* A/AC.105/L.232.

V.01-84108 (E)

identify non-governmental entities that might wish to be members of the team (A/AC.105/761, annex II, para. 8). The Working Group of the Whole requested the Office for Outer Space Affairs to circulate the survey to Member States and to compile the results of the survey for submission to the Committee at its forty-fourth session. The Working Group of the Whole also agreed that informal consultations would be held by the Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee in order to reach consensus on the leader and to identify members for each recommended action. On the basis of the results of those consultations, the work plan and schedules for reporting to the Subcommittee could be established at the forty-fourth session of the Committee.

II. Proposed procedure

4. The proposed work plan for follow-up initiatives to UNISPACE III before the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-eighth session (A/AC.105/C.1/L.252) included the following programme of work for the thirty-ninth session of the Subcommittee, in 2002:

(a) Report to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on the overall progress made on the UNISPACE III follow-up initiatives;

(b) Formal approval of action groups addressing each recommendation, priorities and the overall work plan;

(c) Report on work plans for each recommendation;

(d) Status report on each recommendation under active development;

(e) Identification of gaps and overlaps and recommendations on solutions.

5. Following the thirty-ninth session of the Subcommittee, a report would be submitted to the Committee at its forty-fifth session, in 2002, regarding the overall progress made on the UNISPACE III follow-up initiatives. At its fortieth session, in 2003, the Subcommittee would have before it substantive reports on results of priority initiatives and would commence activity on second-priority items.

III. Format of the survey

6. As requested by the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Office for Outer Space Affairs, in a note verbale dated 13 March 2001, circulated a questionnaire to Member States. In the questionnaire, Member States were invited to indicate the level of priority for each of the 33 actions recommended in the Vienna Declaration and listed in the questionnaire. For each recommended action, Member States were also invited to indicate whether they wished to be the leader or a member of an action team and to list the names of possible non-governmental entities that might wish to be members.

7. The attachment to the note verbale described the respective responsibilities of leaders and of members as agreed on by the Working Group of the Whole. The responsibilities of the leader would be:

(a) To provide a chairperson and secretariat for assessing and implementing the recommendation;

(b) To ensure opportunities for all qualified Member States and agreed non-governmental entities to participate;

(c) To plan, coordinate and complete activities according to schedules to be established and agreed on.

The responsibilities of members would be:

(a) To provide coordinated input from national entities and to provide domain experience and expertise;

(b) To participate actively in group considerations according to work plans and schedules to be established;

(c) To work actively towards achieving consensus.

IV. Summary of replies

8. As at 27 May 2001, replies had been received by the Secretariat from 18 Member States. A summary of any replies received after that date and of all replies received prior to the forty-fourth session of the Committee, will be made available in a conference room paper.

A. Indication of priority

9. The following point system was used to calculate the results of the survey regarding level of priority. For each country indicating "low" priority, one point was given to the recommendation concerned. For each country indicating "medium" priority, two points were given to the recommendation. For each country indicating "high" priority, four points were given. Therefore, the highest possible number of points that could be given to a recommendation would be 72, that is, 4 x 18, 18 being the number of countries that have replied.

10. The 33 recommendations could be divided into the following three groups:

Group 1: recommendations that have scored 49 points or higher;

Group 2: recommendations that have scored 25 or higher but lower than 49;

Group 3: recommendations that have scored lower than 25.

Table 1 indicates which recommendations belong to which group.

B. Offer by Member States to be leaders

11. Several Member States offered to be the leaders for individual recommendations, as indicated in table 2.

12. Of the eight recommendations in group 1 (by level of priority), there was no offer to be leader for the implementation of the following three recommendations: recommendation 2, "Improve the management of Earth's natural resources", recommendation 18, "Increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of the importance of space activities", and recommendation 19, "Establish/strengthen national mechanisms for the coordination of space activities".

C. Offers to be members

13. For all 33 recommendations, 2 or more Member States offered to be members, with the largest number of offers being 9. The complete list of Member States that offered to be members for each recommendation is contained in the annex to the present note. Table 3 lists the 14 recommendations for which 6 or more Member States offered to be members.

D. Possible non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member

14. Some organizations and institutions have been identified as possible non-governmental entities that may wish to become members for the recommendations indicated in table 4.

E. Additional remarks

15. Some Member States indicated their intention to provide input to the work of action teams through intergovernmental organizations or programmes. Table 5 shows which intergovernmental organizations or programmes may be able to provide input from Member States into the work of specific action teams.

16. For the implementation of some recommendations, work has already been conducted by or through existing international programmes or international bodies. In order to avoid duplication of work, some Member States suggested that action teams that may be established for those recommendations should work with the international programmes and international bodies listed in table 6.

17. Table 7 includes some other comments received from Member States. The Committee may wish to take those comments into account in its consideration of the establishment of action teams.

V. Analysis of replies and suggestions

18. In order to establish an action team to implement the recommendation, it will be necessary to have at least one country that would take responsibility as leader and one or more other countries that would contribute to the team as members. The results of the survey indicate that action teams could be established for those recommendations for which there is at least one country that has offered to be leader.

Table 1
Indication of priority assigned to the recommendations, by group

	Recommendation[a]	
Group 1 (49-72 points)	1.	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy
	2.	Improve the management of Earth's natural resources
	4.	Enhance weather and climate forecasting
	7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts
	10.	Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems
	11.	Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research
	18.	Increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of the importance of space activities
	19.	Establish/strengthen national mechanisms for the coordination of space activities
Group 2 (25-48 points)	3.	Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy
	5.	Minimize the harmful effects of space activities on the local and global environments
	6.	Improve public health services
	8.	Promote literacy and enhance rural education through tele-education
	9.	Improve knowledge-sharing through the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services
	12.	Improve scientific knowledge of near and outer space through cooperative activities
	13.	Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through mitigation of space debris
	14.	Improve the international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects
	15.	Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through further research on the use of nuclear power sources
	16.	Minimize interference with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum
	17.	Enhance capacity-building by developing human and budgetary resources
	20.	Improve the sharing of information on and use of spin-offs from space activities
	21.	Provide education opportunities for youth to learn more about space science and technology and participate in space activities
	22.	Create within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space a consultative mechanism to facilitate the participation of youth in cooperative space-related activities
	24.	Reaffirm the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its subcommittees and its secretariat in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space
	25.	Ensure sustainable funding mechanisms for regional centres affiliated to the United Nations and enhance support for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications
	26.	Encourage the increased use of space-related systems and services by the organizations of the United Nations system and by the private sector
	27.	Invite States to ratify or accede to, and invite intergovernmental organizations to declare acceptance of, the outer space treaties
	28.	Further consider the agenda structure and working methods of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees
	29.	Strengthen the coordination of mutually beneficial activities between the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and other United Nations entities
	30.	Call upon the international community to consider the recommendations of the regional preparatory conferences for UNISPACE III
	32.	Identify new and innovative sources of financing to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III
	33.	Promote further the peaceful uses of outer space, through cooperation between "space-faring" and "non-space-faring" nations, as well as among developing countries, and involvement of civil society, including industry
Group 3 (1-24 points)	23.	Create awards to recognize outstanding contributions in space activity
	31.	Establish a special voluntary United Nations fund for the implementation the recommendations of UNISPACE III

[a] Each recommendation is numbered as in the questionnaire, which listed the recommendations in the order of their appearance in the Vienna Declaration.

Table 2
Recommendations for which there were offers to be leaders

	Recommendation[a]	*Country offering to be leader*	*Level of priority (1st, 2nd)*
1.	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy	Portugal	1
4.	Enhance weather and climate forecasting	Portugal	1
6.	Improve public health services	Canada,[b] Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2
7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts	Canada, France, Portugal	1
8.	Promote literacy and enhance rural education through tele-education	Canada,[b] Portugal	2
10.	Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	Portugal	1
11.	Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research	Portugal	1
14.	Improve international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects	United Kingdom	2
32.	Identify new and innovative sources of financing to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III	France	2

[a] Each recommendation is numbered as in the questionnaire, which listed the recommendations in the order of their appearance in the Vienna Declaration.

[b] Canada offered to be leader for one of these action items.

Table 3

Recommendations for which six or more Member States offered to be a member

Recommendation[a]		*Member States*			*Level of priority*
		Offering to be a member	*Total*	*Offering to be leader*	*(group)*
2	Improve the management of Earth's natural resources	Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom[b]	9	-	1
7	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts	Argentina, Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom[b]	9	Canada, France, Portugal	1
3	Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom[b]	8	-	2
4	Enhance weather and climate forecasting	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	8	Portugal	2
10	Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea	8	Portugal	1
21	Provide education opportunities for youth to learn more about space science and technology and participate in space activities	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	8	-	2
11	Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research	Azerbaijan, Brazil, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Monaco, Pakistan, Portugal	7	Portugal	1
17	Enhance capacity-building by developing human and budgetary resources	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	7	-	2
22	Create within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space a consultative mechanism to facilitate the participation of youth in cooperative space-related activities	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	7	-	2
1	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy	Argentina, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom[b]	6	Portugal	1
9	Improve knowledge-sharing through the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services	Brazil, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Monaco, Pakistan, Portugal	6	-	2
18	Increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of the importance of space activities	Brazil, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	6	-	1
20	Improve the sharing of information on and use of spin-offs from space activities	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Pakistan, Portugal	6	-	2
33	Promote further the peaceful uses of outer space, through cooperation between "space-faring" and "non-space-faring" nations, as well as among developing countries, and involvement of civil society, including industry	Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	6	-	2

[a] Each recommendation is numbered as in the questionnaire, which listed the recommendations in the order of their appearance in the Vienna Declaration.

[b] Participation through electronic (e)-mail and telephone contact at a minimum.

Table 4
Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member

Recommendation[a]		*Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member*
4.	Enhance weather and climate forecasting	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
9.	Improve knowledge-sharing through the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services	Monaco Telecom, Monaco
10.	Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
12.	Improve scientific knowledge of near and outer space through cooperative activities	Committee on Space Research; Geodetic and Geophysical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary
13.	Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through mitigation of space debris	Sondankylä Geophysical Observatory, University of Oulu, Finland
14.	Improve the international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects	University of Helsinki
16.	Minimize interference with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
21.	Provide education opportunities for youth to learn more about space science and technology and participate in space activities	Hungarian Astronautical Society, Hungary

[a] Each recommendation is numbered as in the questionnaire, which listed the recommendations in the order of their appearance in the Vienna Declaration.

Table 5
Intergovernmental organizations and programmes through which Member States may provide input

Intergovernmental organization or programme	*Recommendation*[a]	
European Commission	7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts
European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites	4. 7.	Enhance weather and climate forecasting Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts
European Space Agency	3. 5. 7. 12. 13. 20. 21.	Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy Minimize the harmful effects of space activities on the local and global environments Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts Improve scientific knowledge of near and outer space through cooperative activities Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through mitigation of space debris Improve the sharing of information on and use of spin-offs from space activities Provide education opportunities for youth to learn more about space science and technology and participate in space activities
International Telecommunication Union	16.	Minimize interference with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum
World Meteorological Organization	4.	Enhance weather and climate forecasting
Galileo[b]	10.	Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems

[a] Each recommendation is numbered as in the questionnaire, which listed the recommendations in the order of their appearance in the Vienna Declaration.

[b] For European input.

Table 6
Coordination with existing international organizations and programmes

International organization or programme	*Recommendation*[a]	
Committee on Earth Observation Satellites	2.	Improve the management of Earth's natural resources
	7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts
Integrated Global Observing Strategy—Partnership	1.	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy
	2.	Improve the management of Earth's natural resources
	7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts
Global Monitoring for Environmental Security	1.	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy
	2.	Improve the management of Earth's natural resources
	7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts
A programme of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	16.	Minimize interference with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum[b]
Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee	13.	Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through mitigation of space debris

[a] Each recommendation is numbered as in the questionnaire, which listed the recommendations in the order of their appearance in the Vienna Declaration.

[b] It was indicated that no new lead might be necessary.

Table 7
Comments to be considered in establishing action teams

	Recommendation[a]	*Comment*
	Protection of the Earth's environment and managing its resources	For the implementation of recommendations in this area (recommendations 1-5), the conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session should be taken into account.
1.	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy	This is a top priority that can have immediate benefits for many Member States. An inventory of what strategy already exists could be developed in liaison with the Integrated Global Observing Strategy—Partnership.
3.	Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy	Recommendation 3 should be implemented together with recommendation 1. Recommendation 3 is a way to achieve recommendation 1, which is the objective.
5.	Minimize the harmful effects of space activities on the local and global environments	This is a top priority that can have immediate benefits for many Member States.
6.	Improve public health services	This is a top priority that can have immediate benefits for many Member States.
7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts	This is a top priority that can have immediate benefits for many Member States. Establishment of an expert group was agreed upon by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its session in 2001. In particular, a forest fire detection and alarm system could be considered.

	Recommendation[a]	*Comment*
8.	Promote literacy and enhance rural education through tele-education	This is a top priority that can have immediate benefits for many Member States. Some project work is ongoing, as reported to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.
9.	Improve knowledge-sharing through the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services	Action is already being taken. Support to the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, needs to be reinforced. Much is being done by commercial entities.
10.	Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	This is a top priority that can have immediate benefits for many Member States.
11.	Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research	The objective is very broad and is closely related to recommendations 9 and 32. It is not exclusively a matter for the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This could be an item for discussion at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in 2002.
12.	Improve scientific knowledge of near and outer space through cooperative activities	This is an important recommendation, but it is not a matter of urgency.
13.	Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through mitigation of space debris	This is already an agenda item of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee with inputs from the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee. This is a top priority that can have immediate benefits for many Member States.
15.	Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through further research on the use of nuclear power sources	No new lead is necessary. Work is being conducted by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its working group under an agenda item.
16.	Minimize interference with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum	It is necessary to separate the frequency aspects of the recommendation, which are already being dealt with in the International Telecommunication Union, from the question of sources of parasitic luminosity.
17.	Enhance capacity-building by developing human and budgetary resources	Action should be taken through the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations.
19.	Establish strengthen national mechanisms for the coordination of space activities	In some countries, this is being implemented at the national level. Exchange of information between Member States is desirable.
20.	Improve the sharing of information on and use of spin-offs from space activities	This is already being considered in the Committee.
21.	Provide education opportunities for youth to learn more about space science and technology and participate in space activities	This is an important recommendation, but it is not a matter of urgency. Action is being undertaken through the United Nations and the Spaceweek International Association.
22.	Create within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space a consultative mechanism to facilitate the participation of youth in cooperative space-related activities	Action has already been completed.

	Recommendation[a]	*Comment*
24.	Reaffirm the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its subcommittees and its secretariat in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space	The role of the Committee will be determined by Member States.
25.	Ensure sustainable funding mechanisms for regional centres affiliated to the United Nations and enhance support for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications	This action should be undertaken within the framework of recommendations 9, 17 and 31.
26.	Encourage the increased use of space-related systems and services by the organizations of the United Nations system and by the private sector	No new lead is necessary. The Office for Outer Space Affairs leads in this area, with monitoring by the Committee.
27.	Invite States to ratify or accede to, and invite intergovernmental organizations to declare acceptance of, the outer space treaties	This is a United Nations or General Assembly matter; progress on it can be reviewed by the Committee.
28.	Further consider the agenda structure and working methods of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees	This needs to be examined in the Committee at its regular sessions; a working group should be established.
29.	Strengthen the coordination of mutually beneficial activities between the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and other United Nations entities	No new lead is necessary. The Office for Outer Space Affairs should continue to lead in this area. This recommendation should be linked with recommendation 26.
30.	Call upon the international community to consider the recommendations of the regional preparatory conferences for UNISPACE III	The attitude of the States members of the Committee will be one of the keys to progress.
31.	Establish a special voluntary United Nations fund for the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III	This fund already exists.
32.	Identify new and innovative sources of financing to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III	Many recommendations will not be implemented without financing.
33.	Promote further the peaceful uses of outer space, through cooperation between "space-faring" and "non-space-faring" nations, as well as among developing countries, and involvement of civil society, including industry	It is a question of good will. Member States should be requested to report on the application of the provisions of the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 51/122).

[a] Each recommendation is numbered as in the questionnaire, which listed the recommendations in the order of their appearance in the Vienna Declaration.

19. In order to ensure that concrete progress is made in the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III by the year 2004, when the General Assembly reviews and appraises the implementation of the outcome of the Conference, the Committee may wish to consider establishing action teams for a certain number of selected recommendations and Member States could concentrate on the work of those selected action teams. As implied in the proposed process (see sect. II above), action teams for those selected recommendations could be established in the first track, some by the end of the forty-fourth session of the Committee and others by the thirty-ninth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, in 2002. Action teams for the other recommendations could be established at a later stage, in the second track, by the fortieth session of the Subcommittee, in 2003.

20. The following might be used as criteria in selecting recommendations for which action teams should be established in the first track:

(a) Implementing the recommendation will have immediate benefits for many countries;

(b) No other international bodies have made, or are making, fast progress in implementing the recommendation.

21. As indicated in table 5, the participation of intergovernmental organizations would be important for the implementation of some of the recommendations. The survey on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III should therefore also be conducted among intergovernmental organizations with space-related activities, such as entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee, in order to ascertain the level of interest and priority as well as their willingness to join action teams. Similarly, the survey could be conducted among the non-governmental organizations having observer status with the Committee.

22. At its forty-fourth session, the Committee may wish to consider how to conduct the survey in a systematic manner among non-governmental entities, in addition to contacting national non-governmental entities through Governments, in order to ascertain the level of interest and priority in implementing the recommendations of UNISPACE III. This would increase the possibility of identifying in particular international non-governmental entities that may wish to become members of action teams.

23. As was the case for the recommendation to implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts (recommendation 7), consideration could also be given to establishing expert action groups, or subgroups, for some of the recommendations that are comprehensive and broad in scope. Such expert groups, or subgroups, could be used as resource groups or could carry out part of the work planned by the action team.

Notes

[1] See *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19-30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3).

[2] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1.

Annex

Summary of replies from Member States

Recommendation	*Priority*[a]	*Member States*		*Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member*
		Offering to be leader	*Offering to be a member*	
Protection of the Earth's environment and managing its resources				
1. Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Canada,[b] Chile, Colombia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nauru, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom	Portugal	Argentina, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom[c]	
2. Improve the management of Earth's natural resources	H Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nauru, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom		Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Portugal, United Kingdom[c]	
	M Argentina			
	L Republic of Korea			
3. Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Colombia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom		Argentina, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Portugal, United Kingdom[c]	
	M Canada, Chile, Nauru			
	L Czech Republic, Netherlands			
4. Enhance weather and climate forecasting	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom	Portugal	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
	M Canada, Colombia, Nauru, Republic of Korea			
	L Hungary			

	Recommendation	Priority[a]	Member States: Offering to be leader	Member States: Offering to be a member	Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member
5.	Minimize the harmful effects of space activities on the local and global environments	H Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada,[b] Chile, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, United Kingdom		Brazil, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Argentina, Nauru, Portugal, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia, Netherlands			
Use space applications for human security, development and welfare					
6.	Improve public health services	H Canada,[b] Colombia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	Canada[d]	France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Argentina, Azerbaijan, Chile, Nauru, Netherlands			
		L Republic of Korea			
7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Canada,[b] Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nauru, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom	Canada, France, Portugal	Argentina, Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
		M Hungary			
8.	Promote literacy and enhance rural education through tele-education	H Canada,[b] Colombia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Portugal, Pakistan, United Kingdom	Canada,[d] Portugal	France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Argentina, Azerbaijan, Chile			
		L Nauru, Netherlands, Republic of Korea			

	Recommendation		Priority[a]	Member States: Offering to be leader	Member States: Offering to be a member	Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member
9.	Improve knowledge-sharing through the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services	H	Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Monaco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom		Brazil, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Monaco, Pakistan, Portugal	Monaco Telecom
		M	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Chile, Nauru, Portugal			
		L	Netherlands			
10.	Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	H	Argentina, Brazil, Canada,[b] Chile, Colombia, France, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom	Portugal	Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
		M	Azerbaijan, Nauru, Netherlands, Portugal			
11.	Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research	H	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Monaco, Nauru, Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom	Portugal	Azerbaijan, Brazil, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Monaco, Pakistan, Portugal	
		M	Chile, Netherlands, Republic of Korea			
		L	Colombia			
Advancing scientific knowledge of space and protecting the space environment						
12.	Improve scientific knowledge of near and outer space through cooperative activities	H	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Pakistan, United Kingdom		Argentina, Azerbaijan, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Committee on Space Research; Geodetic and Geophysical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary

	Recommendation	Priority[a]	Member States: Offering to be leader	Member States: Offering to be a member	Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member
		M Canada, Chile, France, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia, Nauru, Portugal			
13.	Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through mitigation of space debris	H Canada,[b] Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Pakistan, United Kingdom		Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea	Sodankylä Geophysical Observatory, University of Oulu, Finland
		M Argentina, Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia, Nauru			
14.	Improve international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects	H Brazil, Finland, Pakistan, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Brazil, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	University of Helsinki
		M Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Republic of Korea			
		L Argentina, Colombia, France, Nauru, Netherlands, Portugal			
15.	Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through further research on the use of nuclear power sources	H Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, United Kingdom		Argentina, Brazil, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	
		M Azerbaijan			
		L Colombia, Nauru, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea			

	Recommendation	*Priority*[a]	*Member States*		*Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member*
			Offering to be leader	*Offering to be a member*	
16.	Minimize interference with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum	H Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, United Kingdom		Brazil, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
		M Argentina, France, Netherlands, Republic of Korea			
		L Nauru, Portugal			
Enhancing education and training opportunities and ensuring public awareness of the importance of space activities					
17.	Enhance capacity-building by developing human and budgetary resources	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Canada, France, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal		Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Hungary
		M Brazil, Chile, Finland, Nauru, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia			
18.	Increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of the importance of space activities	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom		Brazil, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Finland, Netherlands, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia, Nauru			

	Recommendation	Priority[a]	Member States: Offering to be leader	Member States: Offering to be a member	Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member
19.	Establish/strengthen national mechanisms for the coordination of space activities	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, United Kingdom		Brazil, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Canada, Finland, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea			
		L Nauru			
20.	Improve the sharing of information on and use of spin-offs from space activities	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom		Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Chile, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Portugal			
		L Colombia, Nauru			
21.	Provide education opportunities for youth to learn more about space science and technology and participate in space activities	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Finland, Netherlands, Pakistan		Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	Hungarian Astronautical Society, Hungary; Geodetic and Geophysical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary
		M Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, France, Portugal, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom			
		L Nauru			

	Recommendation	Priority[a]	Member States: Offering to be leader	Member States: Offering to be a member	Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member
22.	Create within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space a consultative mechanism to facilitate the participation of youth in cooperative space-related activities	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea			
		L Brazil, Colombia, Finland, Nauru, Netherlands			
23.	Create awards to recognize outstanding contributions in space activity	H Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Argentina, Canada, Chile			
		L Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Nauru, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea			
Strengthening and repositioning of space activities in the United Nations system					
24.	Reaffirm the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its subcommittees and its secretariat in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan		Brazil, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Chile, Nauru, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia			

	Recommendation	*Priority*[a]	*Member States*		*Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member*
			Offering to be leader	*Offering to be a member*	
25.	Ensure sustainable funding mechanisms for regional centres affiliated to the United Nations and enhance support for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan		Canada, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Czech Republic, Netherlands, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia, Nauru, Portugal			
26.	Encourage the increased use of space-related systems and services by the organizations of the United Nations system and by the private sector	H Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Pakistan, United Kingdom		Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	
		M Argentina, France, Nauru			
		L Colombia, Portugal, Republic of Korea			
27.	Invite States to ratify or accede to, and invite intergovernmental organizations to declare acceptance of, the outer space treaties	H Argentina, Chile, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom		Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Azerbaijan, Canada, Nauru, Netherlands, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia			
28.	Further consider the agenda structure and working methods of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Canada, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan		Argentina, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	

	Recommendation	*Priority*[a]	*Member States*		*Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member*
			Offering to be leader	*Offering to be a member*	
28.	(continued)	M Chile, Colombia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom			
		L Nauru			
29.	Strengthen the coordination of mutually beneficial activities between the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and other United Nations entitiess	H Argentina, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom		Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M Canada, Chile, Nauru			
		L Colombia, Republic of Korea			
Promote international cooperation					
30.	Call upon the international community to consider the recommendations of the regional preparatory conferences for UNISPACE III	H Azerbaijan, Chile, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands		Czech Republic, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	
		M Argentina, Canada, Czech Republic, Pakistan, Republic of Korea			
		L Colombia, Nauru			
31.	Establish a special voluntary United Nations fund for the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III	H Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	
		M Argentina, Canada, Chile, Netherlands			
		L Colombia, Nauru, Portugal, Republic of Korea			

	Recommendation		Priority[a]	Member States: Offering to be leader	Member States: Offering to be a member	Non-governmental entities that may wish to be a member
32.	Identify new and innovative sources of financing to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III	H	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Chile, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	France	Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	
		M	Czech Republic, Netherlands, Portual			
		L	Colombia, Nauru, Republic of Korea			
33.	Promote further the peaceful uses of outer space, through cooperation between " space-faring" and " non-space-faring" nations, as well as among developing countries, and involvement of civil society, including industry	H	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, United Kingdom		Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Portugal	
		M	Czech Republic, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea			
		L	Colombia, Nauru			

[a] H = high; M = medium; L = low.

[b] Canada rated this item a top priority that could have immediate benefits for many Member States.

[c] Participation through electronic (e)-mail and telephone contact at a minimum.

[d] Canada proposed to be the leader for one of these items.